

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

FROM NOVEMBER 30. TO DECEMBER 6. 1738.

PERTH-AMBOY, Novemb. 18.

At the Meeting of our Assembly to proceed upon Business, His Excellency was pleased to make the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly;

IT is with great Pleasure I meet this first General Assembly of the Province of *New Jersey*, by His Majesty now made independent on the Governor of *New York*. This has been a Favour so great in its Kind, and so long and earnestly desired by the Inhabitants, that I persuade my self it will meet with all the grateful Returns in the Power of a People who are so particularly obliged by it, and who are to reap all the Benefits that such an Indulgence must naturally produce.

HIS Majesty esteems it His greatest Glory to make all His Subjects as happy as their Circumstances will admit Him to do; and His Royal Goodness in granting your Requests, shews, That the remotest of His Subjects, as well as those under His more immediate Administration, are equally the Objects of His Royal Care; and I doubt not will produce in you Sentiments suitable to the Opportunity you now have (almost beyond your Expectation) given you to express in the most proper and agreeable Manner.

Gentlemen of the Assembly;

THE Duty of my Station obliges me to acquaint you, That the Support of the Government has been for some Time expired, and it is necessary that proper Provision be made for it. I have been often a Witness of the Willingness and Readiness of the Assemblies of this Province to Support His Majesty's Government over them, when administered by the Governor of *New York*, even when they conceived the exercise of it by such a Person not wholly consistent with the Interest of the Inhabitants. This gave Rise to the Petition presented to His Majesty, for the Alteration now made in their Favour; in which they affirmed, *That they were equally willing and able to support a distinct Governor, with divers of the Neighbouring Colonies who enjoy'd that Priviledge under His Majesty.*

THIS has been one Inducement to grant the Requests made unto him; and, as a farther Instance of His Royal Goodness, appointed a Person well known to you; and whose Conduct in a Station among you, not very different from the present, you have more than once had Experience of.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant the Prayers of the Petitions, I believe you will think it a Duty incumbent on you to make good on your Part the Assurances given in order to obtain the Favour desired; and I will make no Doubt but that your Deeds will correspond with your Words, in raising such an ample Support for His Government, in such a Manner, and for so long a Duration, as will be adequate to the Occasion you now have of doing of it; this being the most likely Method to induce His Majesty to continue the Favours already granted, and to make farther Additions to them.

MR. SPEAKER,

WHEN I recommend the raising of a Support for the Government, I would not be understood to mean only a Salary for the Governor (which is but a Part of that Support) but also the Salaries of other Officers, and a suitable provision for the other necessary and contingent Charges, without which the Government cannot well be administered.

WHEN The Provision for the Officers of the Government falls under your Consideration, I would recommend to you to distinguish between the Officer and the Office, and not to suffer the ill Conduct of an Officer to be any Inducement to you to destroy the Office, or lessen the Provision necessary for the Support of a necessary Officer, and thereby lay him under the Temptation of taking unbecoming Methods to support himself.

THE Fitness or Unfitness, good or ill Behaviour of an Officer, when known to me, will be a sufficient Motive to me to continue or displace him; and if the Conduct of any of them has been such as deserves your Censure, I shall very much regard your Complaints, which I persuade my self you will take Care shall be always founded upon Truth, made only with a View to the publick Good, and entirely free from Partiality, or any Influence of private Resentment.

Gentlemen of the Council;

YOU are now met for the first Time, as a separate and distinct Part from the Governor and General Assembly of the Legislature of this Province; your own Knowledge and Experience makes it needless for me to say much particularly to you on that Head; I assure my self, you have so great a Regard to the Preservation of His Majesty's Royal Prerogatives, and the just Liberties of the Inhabitants of this Province (both absolutely necessary to be kept entire) that you will consent to no Bills that seem to you to have the least Tendency to impair either. You are also appointed to be Councillors to the Governor, very much joyn'd in the Administration; your Advice in all Cases convenient, and in some necessary, and which I shall on all Occasions gladly receive. I cannot gratefully enough acknowledge the Honour His Majesty has done me, in appointing me to govern this Province, and I am not insensible how unequal I shall be to the Task, without your friendly and sincere Assistance, upon which I very much depend; and therefore hope that in Council you will freely speak your Sentiments, and that none of you will recommend any Person to me to be continued, or made any Officer in the Government, of whose Probity, good Morals, Fitness, Sufficiency, and firm Attachment to the present illustrious reigning Family you are not very well assured. I know you can so very well distinguish between authoritative and prudential Advice, as to give either of them properly, and both of them in so agreeable a Manner as to be attended with the most suitable Effect.

Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly;

I FIND a Saying very much obtain, *That if a Governor will give the People good Laws, they will support the Government:* This supposes the Governor's making of those good Laws (viz. such as the People think so) to be a Condition precedent to their giving a Support; and, express'd in other Terms,

means no more, than, if the Governor will do his Duty, the Assembly will do theirs; and implies a Negative, That if the Governor does not do what they conceive his Duty, the Assembly will not do theirs; supposing the Neglect or Failure on his Part sufficient Justification for the like Conduct on theirs. Was a Governor the sole Legislator or Lawgiver, and Laws like other Commodities to be purchased in open Market, what is said would appear more reasonable than the present Circumstances of Things will admit it to do; but then the Consequence would be, That every Law must be paid for, and the more it was wanted, or desired, the higher would be the Price.

HOW much soever a Governor may be pleased with such a Situation of Things, I can hardly think the Governed will (if they rightly consider it) think such Circumstances eligible.

GOOD Laws generally take their Rise from ill Practices, and are made to prevent the like for the future; sometimes from well-grounded Views of publick Benefit to arise by them; and it is the true Interest of the chief Magistrate, not only to assent to such, but to propose them himself, when he sees the Necessity or Convenience of them. Such Laws (when well executed) are the real and true Support of all Government, which must soon sink into Contempt without them. To suppose that a Governor will deny His Assent to Laws of this Kind, when truly and properly penn'd, solely to answer such Ends, and not clog'd with Clauses of a different Intention, is supposing that he will act against his own Interest, as well as that of the Community; which Governors (fit for such a Trust) have seldom been observ'd to do.

THE passing of good and necessary Laws, and the raising Money for the publick Service sufficient to Support the Government in all its Parts, I take to be equally Duties, each independant of the other; and the last as much for the true Interest of the Community as the first: For unless the Dignity of the Magistracy be supported suitably to their several Stations, they can hardly escape falling into Contempt, and being so, will be render'd incapable to put any Laws duly in Execution; or be laid under strong Temptations of having Recourse to violent Measures or the Use of unbecoming Arts to support themselves. In all which Cases, Magistracy and Laws, intended to promote the Good of the whole, are render'd inadequate to, or destructive of the Ends for which they were made.

MORE than this is needless for me to say on this Head, to Men who so well understand the Nature of Things, and who I believe come to this Meeting with strong Inclinations and sincere Intentions to do every Thing in their Power conducive to the Publick Good. As that ought to be the only Thing in View, if in your Debates concerning the Methods most proper to promote it, you preserve a Calmness and Temper suitable to the Occasion, you will then have the full Use of that Reason God has blest'd you with, and your Endeavours then most likely to be attended with Success.

THE making Laws for the Discouragement of Vice, Immorality and Prophaneness, have been common Topicks of Recommendation, and even when confin'd to the narrow Limits of *prophane Swearing, Cursing, Drunkenness, Lewdness, Indecent and unfit Behaviour in Places and Times appropriated for the divine Worship*, has not been without its Use, and would have been more beneficial to the publick, if the pecuniary Mulcts laid on them had been apply'd to the Purposes directed by the Laws in such Cases, which (if I am rightly inform'd) has not been done; and if so, Care should be taken to prevent any Misapplication for the future. But *Vice and Immorality* are Words which admit a much larger Signification, extending to Men in all the Relations they stand in to each other, or the Publick; any Thing knowingly done to the Prejudice or Hurt of another, being contrary to the Rules of Morality. And to prevent ill Actions, and make Men better or wiser, or at least to hinder them from growing worse, is, or should be the Intention of all human Laws.

IT is the Business of Courts of Judicature to enquire into Offences of every kind, and give Relief to those who apply to them, and proper Punishment to Offenders; but it is the Business of the Legislature by suitable Laws to enable and oblige them to do this effectually.

IT is a hard Matter to mend a bad World, but the hindering Men from growing worse then they are, is no small Step towards it. Laws suitably made to punish Frauds

and Abuses of every Kind, so much, and I fear so justly complained of, is the human Means in the Power of the Legislature to prevent their being committed for the future.

ALL the Moral Virtues seem to be compriz'd under the Terms of *Justice and Honesty*, and it is God only can make Men so: but it is the Business of the Legislature to make it dangerous for Men to be otherwise. Great Care should be taken that all the Commodities exported from this Province to foreign Markets should be good in their Kind, and that no Fraud should be used in the Manufacturing, or in the contents of the Casks or other Vessels in which they are brought to a Market; this may be expensive to us, but I am perswaded that the Benefit of the Reputation we may acquire by it, will more than countervail that Charge; and I am of Opinion that the more direct you make your Importations, the better for the whole, which only should have Weight with you.

THE Methods of Obtaining *publick Justice* ought to be made plain and easy, and not loaded with an Expence more difficult to bear, than the Wrongs endeavour'd to be redress'd by it, so that the Poor have no Reason to despair of meeting with all the Relief they are entitl'd to, as well as the Rich; all Trick and Chicane of impudent and knavish Pretenders to Law ought to be discouraged; on the other side, all the Officers concern'd in the Administration of *Justice*, should be well and suitably provided for, according to your Ability, that they need not be under any Temptation of using Methods, unbecoming their Characters, to provide for themselves.

THE Ministerial Officers should be kept strictly to their Duties, and the Bounds of it made so certain and plain that they should not ignorantly transgress. Such of the Statutes of *England*, not declarative of the common Law, wherein the Penalties are not named, and which may admit of Debate whether they extend or not, if the Reason of them extends, and fit for you, it would not be amiss to enact the like here.

YOU never had so favorable an Opportunity as the present, to raise the drooping Head of this Province, and make it as happy as a Concurrence of good Circumstances will admit: Your Prudence may direct you to make the best Use of it, and not suffer it to be irretrievably lost.

I shall very readily Assent to all Bills fit for Me, and in my Power to Assent unto, that you shall agree to present for that Purpose; and others you will not, I hope, propose: But as I would not blindly Assent to any Bill, without knowing whether I may, and whether it is fit for me to do it if I might, Copies should be given of all Bills pass'd by either House, that they may be consider'd of.

THE alternate sitting of Assemblies at *Amboy* and *Burlington*, and keeping of the Secretary's Office in two Places, so remote from each other, is a Peculiarity in this Province, different, I think, from any other on the Continent under His Majesty's Government, and, some think, tends much to keep up, both the Name of Division and the Thing. As you are now become entirely a Separate Government, and in all Probability likely to continue so, if it be not your own Faults, there will be a Necessity of making a suitable Provision for a Governor, and Conveniences prepared for his Dwelling, and Houses for the meeting of the Assembly, Councils, and Courts, not far distant from the Place that shall be pitch'd upon for his Abode. In the doing of which, the publick Good and Conveniency, and not the private Advantage or Benefit of any Place or Men, should solely influence your Debates.

WHAT Endeavours have been used and Proposals made in this Province, to obtain a Distinct Governor from that of *New-York*, you or some of you, I believe well know.

THE Thing is done, and at no small Expence, which I perswade my self will be duly consider'd of by you.

LEWIS MORRIS.



EDINBURGH, August 10.

YESTERDAY the Commissioners of the General Assembly sat. A Motion was made for appointing a National Fast, and supported; It was well known never did Infidelity so much abound; it is a modish Thing to despise Religion; our Neighbour Countries are visibly infected; the Great and the Rich promote it, and it spreads among all Ranks, even in Popish Kingdoms;

Ship Catherine, Patrick Crump, to Dublin.

Advertisements.

LENT and Loft, the Earl of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars, Vol. I. It's an Oxford Edition, printed in 1712, and lettered on the Back. Whoever brings it to the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ALL Persons indebted to Robert Rawlinson, of this City, Butcher, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands on him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted, he designing to depart this Province in a short time.

For **J A M A I C A** directly,
THE Brigantine Britannia, John Bond, Master, lying at Thomas Griffiths's Wharff. For Freight or Passage agree with said Master on board, or with Simon Edgell. By whom the Times of a Parcel of likely **S E R V A N T S**, just imported in the said Vessel, are to be sold.

CHOICE good **O N I O N S** to be sold by Joseph Moore, in a Store on Fishbourn's Wharff.

Just Published,
POO R R I C H A R D ' S **A L M A N A C K S**, for the Year 1739. Wherein is contained The Lunations, Eclipses, Judgments of the Weather, Spring Tides, Planets Motions, and mutual Aspects, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Length of Days, Time of High Water, Fairs, Courts and observable Days. Together with many witty Hints, Sayings, Verses and Observations, as usual, viz. The Art of Foretelling the Weather. Why he continues to call himself Poor Richard. Teague's Criticism on the First of Genesis. Giles Jolt's Syllogism. John's Wife. Kings and Bears. Miss Cloe's Cafe. Squire Edward's Kindness. The Knave in Grain. Codrus and Caesar. Bright Florella. The ninth Beatitude. On his late Deafness. An infallible Cure for the Toothach. George's fine Fruitbearing Tree. Lower County Teeth. The Emblem of a Friend. Modern Faith, Pinchall's Temperance. A---'s Wit. Life a Journey. Home's Fate. Sam's Lawsuit, &c. &c. &c.

To which is added.

A most true and unerring **P R O G N O S T I C A T I O N** for the Year 1739, relating to the Condition of these Northern Colonies, The Diseases the People will be subject to, and the Quantity of the Fruits of the Earth.

Sold by B. Franklin, Price 3 s. 6 d. per Dozen.

RUN away on the 28th of November past, from Nathan Lewis, of Newtown in Chester County, a Dutch Servant Lad, named William Kettendorff, aged about 18 Years, of a slender Stature, with short black Hair, and a Pimple or Mole on his Nose between his Eyes; had on when he went away an old Linnen Coat, a blue Jacket lined with red, with Pewter Buttons, a Leather Apron, white Sheep-skin Breeches made after the Dutch Fashion, an old Hat, old Shoes, and white yarn Stockings. He is a new Incomer, and can't speak much English.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by Nathan Lewis.

LOST Yesterday somewhere in Philadelphia, a red Leather Letter Case or Pocket Book, with the Word **B O S T O N** gilt on the Back of it, having in it a Six Pound Jersey Bill, and two Three Pounds Ditto, and other Money amounting in all to between 16 and 17 l. and also two little Pieces of Paper with a Description of Lands upon them. Whoever brings the said Book and Money to James Bambridge at the Three Tons in Chestnut-Street, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Forty Shillings Reward. Philad. Nov. 29. 1738.

ANY Person who has a Tract of 2, 3, or 400 Acres of Land well timber'd, lying any where on Delaware, (or on any navigable Creek) between Christine and the Falls, may hear of a good Purchaser by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

T O B E L E T

By **H E R M A N U S A L R I H S**,
At a reasonable Rate;

THE House he now lives in, in Second-Street; being very conveniently situated either for publick or private Business.

LOST some Months since, a Mourning Ring, on which was inscrib'd the late Governor GORDON's Name. Whoever brings it to the Printer hereof, shall have Twenty Shillings for their Trouble.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Christopher Routh, deceased, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment to Hannab Pearson, Executrix, or they may expect to be troubled without farther Notice.

Lately imported from **L O N D O N**,

And Sold by Evan Morgan, in Market Street, Philadelphia.

A Choice Sortiment of all Things necessary for Mourning, both for Men and Women; fine scarlet Cloth, variety of all Cloth Colours, Silk, Hair-twist and Buttons suitable thereto, with all other Trimmings. All Sorts of Stay Trimmings, Sadlery Ware, Gun-Powder, Pepper, Brimstone, choice good Bohea Tea, at 7s, a Pound, by the single Pound, and 6s. by the Dozen or larger Quantity. Also choice good Canary, Madeira and Vidonia Wines, by the Pipe, Raisins, choice good Mackrel, Train-Oil, and sundry other Things very reasonable, for Ready Money, by wholesale.

T O B E S O L D,

A Likely English Servant Man, who has about Three Years and a half to serve, and is fit for any Kind of Country Business. Enquire of John Kirkbride or Israel Pemberton.

T O B E S O L D,

BY Lawrence Growdon, at his House in Bensalem, in Bucks County, or at Joseph Richardson's in Front Street, Philadelphia:

Several improved Plantations, and several Tracts of Land not cleared, in the Township of Bensalem aforesaid, with one Moiety of an old Mill, and a very good Conveniency for Building a new Mill, upon Poquesunk Creek. A well improved Plantation in the Township of Richland or Great Swamp, in the County aforesaid, with One Thousand Acres of Land, either together or in Parcels. A Tract of upward of Seventy Acres of Land in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, between the Plantations of Ralph Asheton and Richard Waln, Part of which is cleared and the rest well timbered and watered. Also three Lots upon Society Hill, in Philadelphia, lying between the Front and Fourth Street, each being 102 Feet in Breadth; with an old Right for 550 Acres of Land not taken up, upon the old Quit-Rent of 12d. per Hundred Nov. 9. 1738.

L A T E L Y I M P O R T E D,

And to be **S O L D**, by REESE MEREDITH,
At his Store on William Fishbourn's Wharffe,
for Ready Money, the following Goods, viz.

LOOKING-Glasses of all Sizes, gilt and plain, China Ware, Nuns Thread, Sisters Thread, Twist, Holland, Tapes, figur'd Girdles and Ribbons, Fringes plain and scoll'd, Edgings, Lace, Fans of divers Sorts, Needles, scarlet and plain Tammies, Brunellos, figured Turketee Stuff, strip'd and plain Callimancoes, blue and drab flower'd Damasks, Camblets of several colours, silk Camblets, Brillians, Japan Poplins, Donjars, Burdetts, Culgees, wrought Inckle, divers sorts of Muslins, Crowleys Steel, most sorts of Cutlery Ware, check Linnen, three fourths and seven eighths Garlix, sundry sorts of Linnens, and Haberdashery Ware.

* * N. B. All Persons Indebted to the said MEREDITH, are desired to pay the same, he intending for England next Spring.

P H I L A D E L P H I A: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, P O S T - M A S T E R, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. Price 10 s. a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and Book-Binding is done reasonably, in the best Manner.